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1. In the latter half of 1946, Bulgaria formed a Border Troop Command. Later in 1946, the border was divided into six Sektors (Otryads), five of which were in the area facing Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and the Black Sea coast facing Turkey, while only one Sektor faced Yugoslavia.
2. The Sektor facing Yugoslavia, with headquarters in Sofia, had four battalions assigned to the area; with one of each in Kula, Dragoman, Zemen, and Sveti Vrach. Each battalion was made up of three companies which are each composed of three platoons of three squads. The troops were billeted in small huts near observation towers. The border battalion in Sveti Vrach was directed more toward Greece than Yugoslavia and had a total of approximately 700 men. Since the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border is 524 kilometers long, there was only one soldier per kilometer of border.
3. The Bulgarian border is currently subdivided into 11 Border Sektors, of which four face Yugoslavia. Headquarters of the four Border Sektor Commands are at Dragoman, Belogradchik, Kyustendil, and Sveti Vrach. Each of the four Commands facing Yugoslavia consists of either three or four battalions. Each Border Sektor Command and each of its battalions has a reserve company of 50 to 60 men, plus a guard unit of approximately 40 men.
4. There are approximately 75 Bulgarian observation tower positions located along the Yugoslav border. Each position is staffed with two to four officers and 40 to 50 soldiers. The normal complement is three officers, the unit commander, the political commissar, and the guard officer. At some tower stations there are only two officers to divide the above functions.
5. As of 1 May 1952, the Border Guard force facing Yugoslavia had the following numerical strength:

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- a. Officers: Approximately 430, assigned as follows: 70 officers stationed at the four Border Command posts; 170 officers stationed with the battalions; and 190 officers stationed at the observation tower posts;
 - b. Non-commissioned officers: Approximately 400, of whom 150 are reservists and the remainder regular Army men; the breakdown of these troops is unknown; and
 - c. Troops: 5,340, deployed as follows: 3,400 stationed at the 75 observation tower posts; 1,140 in the Border Sektor Commands, the battalions and in 19 reserve units; and 800 in the 19 guard units.
6. Until early 1950, Bulgarian Border Guard troops were armed, for the most part, with so-called trofeiske.¹ Only a small portion of the troops were armed with Soviet weapons at that time. In the spring of 1950, the entire Bulgarian Army and its Border Guard units were equipped with Soviet weapons. Issuance of these weapons to the Border Guards facing Yugoslavia was begun in earnest in mid-1950; by the end of 1950, all troops had received the new Soviet equipment.
 7. Reserve unit troops, guard units attached to battalions, and troops with the Border Sektor Commands are armed with carbines. Unit commanders are equipped with automatic Sihgen² guns. Approximately one-half of the troops at observation tower posts are armed with akarabinke (possibly carbines)³ and Vintovkas; the other half of the troops are armed with automatic Sihgens. Active officers and non-commissioned officers have TT type pistols.⁴
 8. Each Border Sektor Command and battalion company has three or four machine guns. Some of the observation tower units have Maksim heavy machine guns. An indefinite number of 120 mm. guns⁵ are kept at Border Sektor supply depots. Each Border Sektor Command has a fairly large number of Soviet weapons stored in the warehouses presumably to equip freshly-mobilized troops in the event of an emergency. The warehouses are amply stocked with ammunition.
 9. Food for the Border Guards is of fairly good quality and quantity. Every soldier is issued two blankets, one pillow, one summer uniform, one winter uniform, one overcoat, one raincoat, one sweater, one pair of gloves, one knitted winter cap, and two clothes brushes. A private receives a monthly salary of 35 leva.
 10. In addition to the above-mentioned Border Guards, in 1950, the Bulgarians began forming special battalions known as Chekist units. These Chekist units fall within the framework of Border Sektor Commands. Chekist troops undergo four months of instruction, after which they are assigned to battalions which are stationed in the larger towns in the vicinity of the border. They have certain Border Sektor control functions and assist regular border units with guard duties.

1. Comment: Reference may be to trophy weapons to designate old arms.

2. Comment: Possibly Sphtin, PPSH-41, a 30 caliber submachine pistol.

3. Comment: Probably the M-1939 or M-1944 carbine.

4. Comment: Probably the 7.62 mm., 30 caliber, 1933 model.

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5. Comment: According to other reports received by this office, the 11 Border Guard Otryad at Kyustendil is equipped with mortars and antitank guns.

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